(Mr. Cass.) was made. The Senator did not undertake to show in what manner that could constitute a precedent to justify his course. Admitting the part of the message alluded to make the process of the message alluded to the course of the message alluded to the course of the message alluded to the course of th

As to the last precedent cited by the Senator, he has not stated in sufficient detail the facts of the case to authorize me to state whether it was embraced in the parliamentary rule in question or not. Nor do I recollect whether the message of the President referred to the insurrection of the Greeks against the power of the Sultan; or, if it did, whether that portion of the message had been referred to the appropriate committee when the Senator from Massachusetts, then a member of the House of Representatives, introduced his resolution: if not, the precedent would not cover the case. But, even suppose it should prove to be a precedent in point, (which I by no means believe,) it should be considered but an accidental and solitary departure from a well-established parliamentary rule.

Having dispatched the Senator's precedents, and shown that they do not justify his course on this occasion, I shall next proceed to make a few observations on the remarks made by stated in sufficient detail the facts of the case to authorize me

committee, the referred, I militanted that I considered his resolution out of each put if then intimated, and now boldly resolution out of each put if then intimated, and now boldly related to the committee, and the second of the season, in view of our militae, internal and external. If the President's most one committee, it is for the time withdrawn from the Senate, and can not be make a subject the action by the Senate while it is not be make as subject the action by the Senate while it is not be make as subject the action by the Senate while it is not be make as subject the action by the Senate while it is not be make as subject to the role referred to; but if can be easily found, presents the subject to the role referred to; but if can be easily found, presents the subject to the role referred to; but if can be easily found, presents the subject to the role referred to; but if can be easily found, presents the subject to the role referred to; but if can be easily found, presents the subject to the role referred to; but if can be easily found, presents the subject to the role referred to; but if can be easily found, presents the subject to the role referred to; but if can be easily to the subject to the role referred to; but if can be easily to the subject to the role referred to the Committees of the role of the Senator from Ohio, without directly design the role of the Senator from Ohio, without directly design to the role of the Senator from Ohio, without directly design to the role of the Senator from Ohio, without directly design to the role of the Senator from Ohio, and the subject to the Committees of the role of the Senator from Charles and the role of the Senator from Ohio, and the subject of the Senator from Ohio, and the subject of the Senator from Subt Caroline, no Senator on relations to the the beautiful to the subject of the Senator from Subt Caroline, no Senator on relations to the contrast of the subject of the Senator is the subject of the Senator is the subject of the Senator is the subjec

Powers there was no offer made to the Governments of Mexico and Texas to compromise their difficulties, nor that Texas should annex herself to Mexico; but they did propose to Texas that if she should stay out of this Union they would recognise and sustain her independence. Why? Because she would then be a feeble Power upon our frontier, which would have to look abroad for protection, and necessarily put herself under the protection of France and England. It was on that ground the (Mr. A.) had said that a protest ought to have been laid before the Cabinets of France and England against such interference; and, if they had still persisted, that war ought to have been declared. Those matters were alluded to in the President's message. The object of that interference of France and England was to keep a member out of the Union. They would have had as much right to induce a member to go out of the Union as to prevent one coming

Having dispatched the Senator's precedents, and shown that they do not justify his course on this occasion, I shall next proceed to make a few observations on the remarks made by the Senator from Michigan. The Senator undertakes to vindicate this resolution by the declarations made by Mr. Monroe Mexico, to distract the present order of things there, with a Mexico, to distract the present order of things there, with a spread out further than he wished it—to say, in reference to the condition of make a few observations on the remarks made by the Senator from Michigan. The Senator undertakes to vindicate this resolution by the declarations made by Mr. Monroe in his annual message at the commencement of the session of 1823-'4. The cases are not analogous. However general the terms in which the declaration of Mr. Monroe was couched against the interference of the European Powers in the affairs of this continent, they had at the time a practical bearing in reference to an anticipated interference. I do not remember whether the diplomatic correspondence of that period has ever been published. A friend informed me last evening it had been. But, be that as it may, I presume, after so great a laps of time, it would not be considered any violation of confidence to state the circumstances which led to that declaration.

We all remember the holy alliance established between the five principal continental Powers after the overthrow of Bonaparte. England declined to become a member, although she acted for the most part in concert with it. This powerful combination of sovereigns, established for the purpose of upholding monarchical power, and for repressing the establishment of democratical institutions, contemplated at the time an intreference with the affairs of South America, in order to restore the dominion of Spain over her revolted provinces. Our Ercentive received an intimation—Mr. Canning was then at the house of the British Ministry, a man of great sagacity and talend of the British Ministry, a man of great sagacity and talend of the British Ministry, a man of great sagacity and talend of the British Ministry, a man of great sagacity and talend of the British Ministry, a man of great sagacity and talend of the British Ministry, a man of great sagacity and talend of the British Ministry, a man of great sagacity and talend of the British Ministry, a man of great sagacity and talend of the British Ministry, a man of great sagacity an been. But, be that as it may, I presume, after so great a large of time, it would not be considered any violation of confidence to state the circumstances which led to that declaration.

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and if we're the flown it efforts, we have distanced out would not assembly and the control of t

read by the Senator from Michigan might, taken by issen, seem to justify the conclusion to which he has come; but, taken in connexion with all which has appeared in that paper in reference to the Oregon question, a very different conclusion must be drawn. Instead of regarding Canning's line as the ultimate concession of Great Britain, it very distinctly refers to the 49th parallel, as offered by Mr. Gallatin, as the basis

of the settlement of the difficulties of the two countries.

But while the tone and spirit of the press exhibits this peaceful character, we are not left to doubt that Great Britain holds that she has rights in Oregon to be protected; and that if we undertake to assert our exclusive right to the whole, the result must be an appeal to arms.

On the whole, my conviction is now strong—much strong

than it was—that the question may be honorably settled by negotiation. If it should not be settled, I fear much of the responsibility will rest upon us. With this favorable prospect before us I cannot but regard the agitation of the subject now under consideration as any thing but wise. The tone of moderation with which the whole British press has received the President's message, appears to me to set a proper exam-ple for us; if followed, we might, I think, look forward to a favorable and honorable settlement of this vexed and danger

ous question at no distant day.

Mr. CASS. I have no doubt that we may make a bette arrangement with the Peel ministry than we could have made with a Russell ministry, and for the reason that Lord John Russell had committed himself before the world; but I fear they are all committed in the same way. As for the subdued tone of the British press, to which reference has been made, it tone of the British press, to which reference has been made, it only shows that nations cannot, any more than individuals, long keep at fever-heat. If any one wants to see abuse fervidenough of this country, let him look at the Times. For myself, I confess I do not see where the point of union between the two countries exists. I do not see any practical offer on the part of Great Britain that we can accept, nor any from us that she can accept. I do not see how the two nations are to meet. In all these papers I do not find one word that touches upon that difficult view of the whole matter. This is not a mere question of language—of phraseology. The great questions upon that difficult view of the whole matter. This is not a mere question of language—of phraseology. The great question is whether one or the other, or both nations, are disposed to yield so as to meet on common ground. Now, one word more if you please. The gentleman from South Carolina has said that a declaration is a mere piece of paper. Sir, paper bullets may sometimes be as mischievous as leaden ones. I have no idea, however, that if you adopt this resolution, we must go to war. It is a protest that we do not resognise their claims and principles—and why? That some twenty years must go to war. It is a protest that we do not recognise their claims and principles—and why? That some twenty years hence the world should not get up and say you are bound by your tacit acquiescence. It is the practice of nations that makes the law of nations; that is certain in a political sense. The practice of yesterday is the principle of to-morrow. Now, we ought to say to England and the world, "we acknowledge no such principle." We are growing stronger every day. Time is dealing well by us. We do not want, however, to assume the character of propagandists, by adopting this declaration. We all know that this balance of power in Europe is nothing more nor less than a balance to maintain monarchical institutions under the guise of supporting a necessary equality. Now I do hope that we shall be contented with our own good things, and not practise a system of political propagandism. New I do hope that we shall be contented with our own good things, and not practise a system of political propagandism. If other nations prefer Monarchical Governments to Republicanism, we have no right to complain of their decision, however much they differ from us. The world is wide enough for them and for us. But we do ask to protest against the establishment of these monarchical institutions on this continent by any influence, direct or indirect. We say that that would be dangerous to our progress. In our pages by any influence, direct or indirect. We say that that would be dangerous to our progress, to our peace, and to the extension of the area of liberty. The honorable Senator from South Carolina alluded to a great contest of principles which was, some time or other, to take place. There are antagonistic principles at work, which the most superficial observer cannofail to perceive. The contest must come. Whether the present or the succeeding generation will see it, I know not; but come that contest will. I have no desire, let me repeat, to go to war for purposes of political propagandism. All I maintain is the right to support our own institutions, and to ward off opposition. It is in this order of things that I have alluded to facts connected with the operations of European Powers on this continent. I have been actuated by no desire to excite prejudice against foreign Governments. My sole desire is, that the American people should be fully awake to the nature of their own condition, and be prepared to meet all the responsibilities that devolve upon them, whatever difficulties or dan gers may surround them. The censure thrown upon a casual expression of the honorable gentleman from Obio, induces me to repeat it. It was to the effect that we should be prepared

ber. It continued for many weeks, and, before it terminated, the Administration fell prostrate, never to rise again.

The Senator from Michigan has thought proper to attribute the opposition to this resolution to deference to Great Britain and other European Powers. He makes a wide mistake. It is to be attributed to a deference not to them, but to ourselves—a deference to that good sense which would teach us not to make declarations which we cannot perform, or to rely upon make declarations which we cannot perform, or to rely upon this resolutions. Now, of this the President of the United States was others.

Notwithstanding all that has been said by the Senator from Michigan, I am not capable of perceiving a single advantage likely to result from the adoption of this resolution. I would result from the adoption of this resolution. I would result from the adoption of this resolution. I would again say, what he had said long before, that neither the case of Texas nor that of Oregon would deserved the united States were an at liberty to come on lawful patients. The commercial traffic—to buy and sell—but in our political affairs they must keep their distance. The people of this continent wanted none of their arbitration—they would have none of it. Their own difference to that good sense which would teach us not to a deference not to them, but to ourselves—a deference to that good sense which would teach us not to make declarations which we cannot perform, or to rely upon this very matter between Mexico and Texas, and ended with the subject of the United States was other than the president of the United States was satisfied; he had stated it wisely, and in accordance with the wishes of the people of the United States.

Notwithstanding all that has been said by the Senator from Michigan, I am not capable of perceiving a single advantage in heart. Such preparation is the surgery citizen of the United States was an arms. And, sir, I do hope that if since their distance ones of the United States was a deference to the u Committee on Foreign Relations. That committee, they were bound to believe, therefore, had this very subject now under their consideration. The Senator from Ohio, on his own responsibility, and not as a member of the committee, had offered these resolutions with the avowed object of moving their reference to that committee. The whole subject was before the committee, and yet the gentleman was not satisfied with that reference, but was desirous of referring the same subject a second time to the same committee. What good, he would ask, could be attained by such a course? It would be competent for the committee to report, at any time, these very resolutions, or any others which they might think proper to report upon the subject. Would this second reference give any increase of power? Would it give the committee any new authority which they did not possess before? Certainly not. And he was bound to believe, agreeing in opinion as he did most entirely with the Senator from South Carolina on this point, that the introduction of these resolutions, with the view of referring them to the Committee on Foreign Relations, was altogether unparliamentary, if not absolutely by the rules of the Senate out of order. Under all the circumstances, he felt himself justified in voting against the reception of the resolutions; but, at the same time, he would protest against any inference being drawn from his vote upon this question touching the great principles which were considered to be involved in the resolutions. The Senator from Ohio had told them that these resolutions had been thoroughly considered by him and

those Ministers was pending in the House of Representatives the following amendment was proposed:

"The House, however, in expressing this opinion, do not intend to sanction any departure from the settled policy of this Government, that, in extending our commercial relations with foreign nations, we should have with them as little political connexion as possible; and that we should preserve peace, commerce, and friendship with all nations, and form entangling alliances with none. It is therefore the opinion of this House that the Government of the United States ought not to be represented at the Congress of Panama except in a diplomatic character, nor ought they to form any alliance, offensive or defensive, or negotiate respecting such an alliance, with all or any of the South American Republics; nor ought they to become parties with them, or either of them, to a joint DECLARATION for the purpose of preventing the interference of any of the European Powers with their independence or form of government, or to any compact for the purpose of preventing colonization upon the continent of America; but that the people of the United States should be left free to act, in any crisis, in such a manner as their feelings of friendship towards those Republics, and as their own honor and policy may, at the same time, dictate."

This amendment was moved in April, 1826, in the other

Mr. CLAYTON then read the following from a speech

Mr. Polk, delivered in the House of Representatives in 1826:

"Mr. Polk said he should vote against the resolution reported by the Committee of Foreign Affairs, but for very different reasons from those which had been assigned by the
honorable member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster,)
and by several other gentlemen who had just stated the reasons which would influence their votes. He did not believe
with them, that the amendment offered by the gentleman
from Delaware, and received by a vote of the House on yesterday, was unconstitutional, or engranched upon the conterday, was unconstitutional, or encroached upon the con-stitutional powers of the Executive. Believing, as he did, that it was at all times competent to the House of Represen-tatives to express their opinions freely in relation to our for-eign policy, he had voted for that amendment. He had voted for it, because he believed it was declaratory of that uniform course of policy so happily pursued by the Government from the adoption of the Constitution to the present period; be-cause it was, as he conceived, still the true policy of the cause it was, as he conceived, still the true policy of the country; and because, being opposed, as he was, to the proposed mission to the Congress of Panama, under any circumstances, he wished to signify to the President and his Cabinet, by a distinct expression of opinion by the popular branch of the Legislature of the Union, the views which they entertained of the true policy of the country. That object had been effected by the vote of yesterday. By that vote, it was distinctly announced by a majority of the House, as their opinion, that our policy with foreign nations is the same now as that laid down by Washington in his Farewell Address to the American people; that no circumstances had occurred in our foreign relations, or in the political connexions of other Powers with each other, which authorized us to change that policy, or to hazard the experiment of a new one. We had distinctly declared it as our opinions, by the adoption of that amendment, that our policy was now, as it ever had been, to observe a strict neutrality between all belligerent of Powers; that 'in extending our commercial relations with foreign nations, we should have with them as little political connexion as possible;' that we should 'preserve peace, com-'Powers; that 'in extending our commercial relations with foreign nations, we should have with them as little political commexion as possible; that we should 'preserve peace, commerce, and friendship with all nations, and form entangling alliances with none; that we should not 'form any alliance, offensive or defensive, or negotiate respecting such an alliance, with all or any of the South American Republics; nor should 'we become parties with them, or either of them, to any joint declaration for the purpose of preventing the interference of any of the European Powers with their 'independence or form of Government; or 'to any compact' for the purpose of preventing colonization on the Continent of America.' These are sentiments, Mr. P. said, to which he most willingly subscribed. However strong his sympathies 'might be in favor of liberty and republican institutions, in whatever part of the world they might make their appearance, the peace, the quiet, and prosperity of his own country were paramount to every other consideration.'

Mr. CLAYTON, in continuing his remarks, said that he did not intend to commit himself for or against any of these political abstractions at this time, however plainly they appear to jeopard the peace of the nation. He certainly did protest, however, against those frequent changes of what is called here the Democratic creed. For he could not see how any reasonable man, meaning to preserve his own self-respect, we put

any reasonable man, meaning to preserve his own self-respect, could possibly manage to keep up with all this progressive, aggressive, and retrogressive Democracy. He would leave this matter, however, entirely to the gentlemen on the other side. If they chose to make this a party question, they would, of course, take the consequences. For himself, he would, of course, take the consequences. For himself, he would be content at present with saying that he should vote would be content at present with saying that he should vote against the reception of the proposition, because he believed its reception was contrary to the rules and the practice of the Senate. He held it utterly opposed to parliamentary rule to bring forward a proposition with the object, avowed by the mover, of referring it to a committee, while the very subject embraced in such proposition was already expressly referred to that committee, and might be reported on by them at any moment.

Messrs. WOODBRIDGE, SIMMONS, CHALMERS, Messrs. WOODBRIDGE, SIMMONS, CHALMERS, PENNYBACKER, ARCHER, and BREESE also address ed the Senate in brief remarks explanatory of the vote which they were about to give; after which leave was granted to introduce the resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Dr. Frince, of Adams county, (Penn.) was thrown from his plaint of Thousday last and injured so exciously that he

WASHINGTON.

· Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1846.

EXPENSES OF THE LAST WAR, &c.

We have not had an opportunity before to-day to place before our readers the following letter, which has strong claims to their attention :

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. GENTLEMEN: The editorial article in your paper of Tues be very reday last has prompted me to make to you this short communi-per to recation. It forcibly brought to my recollection some things give any which happened in by-gone days, to which I was an eye-witness, and in which I had some little participation. I allude to the very great embarrassments of the Government in its financial affairs at the time of our last war with Great Britain. The statement which you have made in regard to the difficulty of obtaining money to carry on the war, so far from of the being an exaggerated one, falls far short of the real facts of he felt the case. Instead of the Government paying "a premium of twelve per cent." on the loans which it obtained, twenty and twenty-five per cent. were paid—that is to say, the Go-vernment gave one hundred dollars in United States stock for seventy-five or eighty dollars in bank paper, which, being itself not redeemable in specie, except at another discount of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. more, the difference in value of course between the paper of the Government and the

the great principles which were considered to be involved in the resolutions. The Senator from Ohio had told them that these resolutions had been thoroughly considered by him and others of his party; had been maturely weighed previous to their presentation by him; that he took the full responsibility of this new movement, and that he did not intend to abandon it, but should press the subject from time to time, not merely during the present session, but that years would roll away before he would abandon the darling object which he had in view in presenting these propositions. They were not to hear the end of it, it appeared, for a very long time to come; and so much stress did the Senator lay upon the resolutions that is had told them, if he understood him correctly, that he considered them the great index and true exponent of the future position of the Democratic party; and that opposition to these resolutions would be opposition to the party.

If he had understood the Senator, he meant to make the principles he proposes one of the chief test-questions of party. He would ask the honorable Senator from Ohio, who was thus resolved that this should be one of the doctrines of the majority in Congress—that these propositions should be held to be the only true democratic accurate, and an essential portion of the democratic creed, when did the party take it up? He believed that party had never taken this ground before. Going back to the very origin of that party, and examining the proceedings relative to sending Ministers to Panama in 1826, we find by the records of Congress that while the resolution to pay those Ministers was pending in the House of Representatives the following amendment was proposed:

"The House, however, in expressing this opinion, do not whole and entire carry on a long and expensive war succession." that we cannot (keeping that instrument at the same time whole and entire) carry on a long and expensive war successfully with a formidable enemy, such as England, unless it be one purely defensive, in which I believe we might defy all christendom. Now, gentlemen, mark what I say : the yeomanry of this country will not sustain the Administration of the madcaps in Congress in a war with England for "the whole of Oregon," or an inch beyond the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, if, indeed, quite so far as that. Remember that I speak of the yeomanry—the tax-paying people of the country—not of your idle brawling politicians and demagogues of our cities and villages, where men meet in hotels and at the corners of streets to discuss and settle the affairs of a great nation in accordance with their own selfish views and nterests. Do not misunderstand me. I do not say that we shall have no war about this Oregon question. On that sub-ject I have my doubts and my fears. The President—and be it remembered that I voted the electoral ticket that helped to elect him—the President, I say, took a wrong position in this This amendment was moved in April, 1826, in the other House, by a leading Democrat of the new school—Mr. Mc-Lane, of Delaware; and the amendment was adopted by the House, supported as it was by the whole self-styled Democratic party, ninety-nine of them voting for it, and making it the party creed upon which they came soon after into power. Whether the adoption of the opposite and antagonizing principles proposed now by the Senator from Ohio will drive them from power remains to be seen. But who were the gentlemen, as appears from the journal which I hold in my hand, that recorded their votes adverse to the new democratic propositions of the Senator from Ohio? Mr. Buchanan, the present Secretary of State, was one; and, what was still more important, JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, the very man who was now. President of the United States, was another! While upon this subject, it struck him that it would not be unimportant to refer to the language of some of the gentlemen who figured in that debate on the Panama mission; but the latenatter from the beginning; he has not yet got right. Had upon this subject, it struck him that it would not be unimpostant to refer to the language of some of the gentlemen who
figured in that debate on the Panama mission; but the lateness of the hour would only permit him to refer to the remarks of one of the most distinguished of those gentlemen,
marks of one of the most distinguished of those gentlemen,
The Polls of Tennessee; and he commended Mr. Polk's

paying people throughout the country generally. And yet we marks of one of the most distinguished of those gentlemen,
James K. Polk, of Tennessee; and he commended Mr. Polk's
speech of April, 1826, on the Panama mission, to the special
consideration of the gentleman from Ohio, that he might see
whether the views of the Democracy of that day coincided with
the contest were the views of the Democracy of shall see, and that ere long. I have nothing more at pre-

to say, but to subscribe myself, what in truth I am, JANUARY 22, 1846. A PLAIN FARMER

The writer of the above letter, though he is, as he states himself, a farmer, and we believe a very skilful one, has not always confined himself to the labor of tilling the earth. On the contrary, though for perhaps the last thirty years retired to his farm, no man had more opportunities than he of being acquainted with the financial concerns of the Government during the war of 1812, (and before it,) nor did any one understand them better.

In the article which we prepared for our readers the other day, on the civil or financial history of the late war, we took care, both in our statements dent Santana and the Bishop Portes; and the same paper of the past and our predictions of the future, to expresses an opinion that Spain will not limit its exertions to keep far within the bounds of truth. We did not care to let even our own readers, much less the colony, to which is reserved all the rights of proprietorship world at large, know how nearly the wheels of Government were brought to a stand within the last few months of the war of 1812.

Since our Democratic friend insists upon it, however, we must admit the facts to have been even The former has used very severe language towards the latter, as appalling as he states them. Instead of the and the papers are discussing the course which France would premium of twelve per cent. paid by the Government for money borrowed at six per cent. a year, the premium paid upon the last loan the Government was able to obtain, we find, on recurring to the record, was twenty per cent.—and the amount of eighty dollars in money for one hundred

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—The New York Express has papering to the record, was twenty per cent.—and the amount of eighty dollars in money for one hundred

The Melbourne Herald, of the 13th, gives the particulars of one of non-paying banks, upon which the discount in and, even at that rate, had lost the faculty of ried, with families, and in all seventy-three borrowing.

We suppose all our readers know that the suspension of specie payments by all the Banks south of New York, if not all south of Boston, as it was the necessary consequence of the state of war at the time we speak of, will be the inevitable effect of a war with a great maritime Power, come when

We put it to the People whether, to gratify the blood-thirsty propensities of those who think "we ought to seek rather than to evade a war," we shall court, without occasion, a return of that state of things in which not only gold and silver, but even copper disappears, and cents and fractions of cents, as well as all the parts of the dollar, are represented by filthy shreds of paper, issued by any body and every body who knows how to sign his name or make his mark.

The principal topic of conversation and comment to-day is the death of Mr. Kane, a young lawyer of much talent and promise, who was shot in a duel this morning by his antagonist, Mr. Hyman, a merchant of this city. The weapons were pistols, at ten paces. After the first shot the deceased was invited to apologize for the affront offered, namely, slapping the face of Mr. H., but his second declined, and at the next fire Mr. K. received the ball of his antagonist in the neck, which produced immediate death. The difficulty srose at one of the weekly soirces at the St. Charles Hotel, about a question of right to a certain place in a cotillion.—Balt. Amer. NEW OBLEANS, JANUARY 21.

CONGRESS.

The pressure of interesting matter upon our coumns leaves us without space to insert the details of the Proceedings in Congress. The principal topic of discussion in the Senate during the week, in addition to the debate which appears in the preceding columns, has been the bill to provide for the augmentation of the Navy; and, in the House of Representatives, the debate on the resolution to terminate the treaty for the joint occupation of Oregon has been continued during every day of the

The House of Representatives on Saturday last decided the question arising out of the contested election of Representative in that body from the new. State of Florida, against the right of the returned member, E. C. CABELL, (Whig,) and admitting to his seat the petitioner against him, WM. H. BROCK-ENBROUGH, (Democrat.) With some experience,

THE FLORIDA CONTESTED ELECTION.

and more knowledge, of the influence of party considerations in determining questions of this nature in popular bodies, we should be satisfied, by the state of the vote on this matter, had we no other grounds for the opinion, that the decision of the House is one not borne out by the evidence in the case. Had it been so, we should not have seen the House of Representatives, with a majority of some seventy votes in favor of the ruling party, affirming the right of one of their own party to a seat in that body by a majority of fourteen votes only.

MEXICO.

econsideration.

And even that majority, it will be perceived, was reduced to six, when tested by the question of

We do not know exactly what to make of the ate news from Mexico. On the evening of this day week official information was received here of PAREDES having entered the city of Mexico and been received with open arms; and in the government paper of Saturday night the fact was announced. with the additional information that PAREDES was understood to be more favorable to the reception of the Minister from the United States than his predecessor. Another version of the same news represents the new Military Chieftain to be less favorable to that object, with the addition that Mr. SLIDELL had retired from the seat of government to await the course of events.

But the New Orleans "Bee" of the 21st instant, after stating the news as received by way of Pensacola, and, further, that PAREDES had been proclaimed President immediately after entering the city of Mexico, adds the following postcript, flatly contradicting the most important part of it:

"Since writing the above we have received a letter from a highly respectable commercial house. which states that the city of Mexico had pronounced in favor of PAREDES. This letter is of the latest possible date, yet it says nothing of the rumored appearance of PAREDES before the gates of the capital, or of his having been proclaimed President."

FROM TEXAS.

President Jones, of the late Republic of Texas. has issued a proclamation calling on the Legislature to convene at Austin on the 16th February, in order to organize a State Government, and adopt such other measures as they may deem necessary for the general welfare.

NAVAL .- A letter received from an officer on board the flag-ship Savannah, Commodore SLOAT, dated Mazatlan, west coast of Mexico. December 10, says:

"Our force here now consists of this ship, the Portsmouth, Levant, and Warren, and we are in daily expectation of the arrival of the Constitution and Cyane; the whole being amply sufficient, if necessary, to destroy all the towns on

The squadron would probably remain on that coast until our affairs with Mexico are arranged, inless orders to the contrary are received from the Navy Department .- Com. Adv.

The latest information from Cuba mentions the rrival at Havana of an unusal number of Spanish ships of war. From the Journal of Port au Prince re translate the following, which may serve as an explanation of the views of the Spanish ships :

"There has arrived at St. Domingo a Spanish fleet, destined to take under its protection the Dominican Republic. A letter from St. Domingo, published in the 'Manifeste,' says that the Spanish Protectorate has been desired by the Presiby the treaty of 1815. This will explain the motive of the extraordinary congregation of Spanish ships, of which information has recently been had in the harbor of Havana."

A very spirited dispute has been carried on between Presi-eent Pierrot, of Hayti, and M. Levasseur, the French Consul. take, should she think proper to redress the grievance of Ma. L., who had demanded of the Haytien Government an indemnity of about \$50,000 .- U. S. Gazette.

dollars in stock in that loan was received in paper of the most horrible shipwrecks on record, by which 414 lives were lost. The "Cataraqui," Captain C. W. Finlay, (emigrant ship of 800 tons,) sailed from Liverpool on the 20th of specie was, as our correspondent states, twenty-five per cent. So that, in fact, the Government paid a premium of forty-five per cent. upon money borrowed at an interest of six per cent. per annum. About one hundred and twenty of the passengers were maroccurred worthy of notice until the 4th of August, on which day the ship went ashore in a violent gale, on a reef, situated on the west coast of King's Island, at the entrance of Bass's Straits. The ship filled in a few hours, and during the night a scene of horror was exhibited without parallel. Before morn-ing but thirty of the company were alive, the rest having been swept into eternity by the waves. Out of the whole crew only nine were saved.

> AN IMPORTANT INVENTION .- A Mr. Phillips, of London, has lately invented a "Fire-annihilator for instantaneously extinguishing fires by serated vapor." The principles, says a foreign journal, are chemical, and they proceed on facts deduced from considerations of the source of all power—chemi-cal action. Fire, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, is a phenomenon which results from the union of oxygen, the supporter of combustion, hydrogen, the element of flame, and arbon, the element of light. If the oxygen be withdrawn, the fire ceases. This the fire-annihilator accomplishes. A jet of a peculiar gaseous vapor, which possesses a greater affinity for the oxygen of the air than the oxygen has for the hydrogen and the carbon with which it is combined, is instancously generated by the machine, and thrown with extrardinary rapidity on the fire, which, being instantaneously deprived of the "supporter of combustion," at once ceases. The extinction is so sudden that in the case of a strong fire, which Mr. Phillips "put out" on board a vessel in the Thames, the operation did not occupy "one second," and it was com-pared by the spectators to a "flash of lightning."